



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

09/941,250

08/28/2001

Andrew P. Smith

1166/60353-B

6586

7590

01/30/2003

Ivan S. Kavrukov  
Cooper & Dunham LLP  
1185 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10036

EXAMINER

HO, ALLEN C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2882

DATE MAILED: 01/30/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/941,250

Applicant(s)

SMITH ET AL.

Examiner

Allen C. Ho

Art Unit

2882

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 December 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Information Disclosure Statement*

1. The information disclosure statement filed 17 December 2002 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(1), which requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Negrelli (U. S. Patent No. 6,200,024 B1).

Negrelli disclosed a system positioning a digital flat panel x-ray receptor for a variety of diagnostic x-ray protocols, comprising: at least one x-ray source (44) selectively emitting an x-ray beam; a digital flat panel x-ray receptor (48) having an imaging face; a downwardly extending, ceiling-supported column (106) supporting the receptor for movement to different positions up and down along a downwardly extending axis, rotating (100) about the same or a different downwardly extending axis, and rotating (108) about a lateral axis transverse to the axis along which the receptor moves up and down; the receptor and at least one x-ray source being

Art Unit: 2882

mounted on separate supports for movement independent of each other; and the at least one x-ray source and the receptor being juxtaposed for directing the x-ray beam to the imaging face of the receptor for a variety of diagnostic x-ray protocols.

However, Negrelli did not teach an upwardly extending, floor-supported column supporting the receptor. Instead, Negrelli disclosed a system with the opposite arrangement comprising: an upwardly extending, floor-supported column supporting the x-ray source; and a downwardly extending, ceiling-supported column supporting the receptor.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to switch the positions of the receptor and the x-ray source, since a person in the art would recognize that these two configurations are completely equivalent as long as the x-ray source and the receptor are directed toward each other and the receptor intercepts the x-ray beam after it has traversed the patient; it is purely a design choice.

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hauck *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 4,501,011) in view of Roos *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 6,041,097).

Hauck *et al.* disclosed a system positioning an x-ray receptor for a variety of diagnostic x-ray protocols, comprising: an x-ray source (22) selectively emitting an x-ray beam; an x-ray receptor (24), which is an image intensifier, having an imaging face; a first track supporting (50), for movement along the first track (72), a first downwardly extending, telescoping column (42) that in turn supports the source for movement up and down, rotating about a first up-down axis (column 3, line 47), and rotating about a first lateral axis (58) transverse to the first up-down axis, to thereby position and orient the x-ray beam for a variety of x-ray imaging protocols; a second track supporting (52), for movement along the second track (82), a second, downwardly

Art Unit: 2882

extending, telescoping column (44) that in turn supports the receptor for movement up and down, rotating about a second up-down axis (column 3, lines 56-57), and rotating about a second lateral axis (60) transverse to the second up-down axis, to thereby position and orient the imaging face of the receptor to match the position and orientation of the x-ray beam for the variety of x-ray imaging protocols; the first and second tracks being spaced apart from each other to allow movement of the first column along the first track that is independent of movement of the second column along the second track (column 4, lines 1-2).

However, Hauck *et al.* did not disclose a system that employs a digital flat panel x-ray receptor.

Roos *et al.* taught that a digital flat panel x-ray receptor has many advantages over an image intensifier (column 5, lines 24-33). For example, digital flat-panel receptors are free from geometric distortion that exists in image intensifiers.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a digital flat panel x-ray receptor in the system disclosed by Hauck *et al.*, since a person would be motivated to avoid the defects that exist in an image intensifier, which might cause misdiagnosis.

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hauck *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 4,501,011) in view of Roos *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 6,041,097).

Hauck *et al.* disclosed a system positioning an x-ray receptor for a variety of diagnostic x-ray protocols, comprising: an x-ray source (22) selectively emitting an x-ray beam and positioning the beam at positions and orientations for a variety of x-ray imaging protocols, and a supporting structure (42) for the x-ray source; an x-ray receptor (24), which is an image

Art Unit: 2882

intensifier, having an imaging face; a track supporting (52), for movement along the track (82), a downwardly extending, telescoping column (44) that in turn supports the receptor for movement up and down, rotating about an up-down axis (column 3, lines 56-57), and rotating about a lateral axis (60) transverse to the up-down axis, to thereby position and orient the imaging face of the receptor to match the position and orientation of the x-ray beam for the variety of x-ray imaging protocols; the track being spaced from the supporting structure for the x-ray source to allow movement of the column along the track that is independent of movement of the x-ray source or the support thereof (column 4, lines 1-2).

However, Hauck *et al.* did not disclose a system that employs a digital flat panel x-ray receptor.

Roos *et al.* taught that a digital flat panel x-ray receptor has many advantages over an image intensifier (column 5, lines 24-33). For example, digital flat-panel receptors are free from geometric distortion that exists in image intensifiers.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a digital flat panel x-ray receptor in the system disclosed by Hauck *et al.*, since a person would be motivated to avoid the defects that exist in an image intensifier, which might cause misdiagnosis.

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed 17 December 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claim 1, the applicant argues that Negrelli's arrangement of a ceiling-mounted x-ray receptor and a floor-mounted x-ray source is designed to provide maximum access to the patient, and therefore this reference teaches away from the claimed invention. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Here, the advantage that gives maximum access to the patient refers to mounting the x-ray source and the x-ray receptor on the robotic arms, not the positioning of the x-ray source and the x-ray receptor. See column 3, lines 45-49.

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2 and 3 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Conclusion*

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- (1) Graumann (U. S. Patent No. 6,496,558 B2) disclosed an x-ray device comprising telescopic supports mounted on parallel tracks that are spaced apart.
- (2) Ivan *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 6,031,888) disclosed a fluoroscopic apparatus employing a digital flat-panel x-ray receptor.
- (3) Ploetz (U. S. Patent No. 5,666,392) disclosed a positioning apparatus for an x-ray emitter and an x-ray detector.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen C. Ho whose telephone number is (703) 308-6189. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.


Art Unit: 2882

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H. Kim can be reached at (703) 305-3492. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7722 for regular communications and (703) 308-7722 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0530.

Allen C. Ho  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2882

ACH  
January 21, 2003

  
ROBERT H. KIM  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800